

**RIO MANOR MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
2015 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

SWRCB - DDW
RECEIVED

JUN 29 2015

SANTA BARBARA DIST.

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

Rio Manor Mutual Water Company (RMMWC) is committed to providing you with complete and accurate information regarding the safety of the water you drink. The California Department of Health Services (DHS) regulations require Rio Manor Mutual Water Company to send an annual Consumer Confidence Report to all customers regarding the water quality they received during the previous calendar year. The DHS requires Rio Manor to test water on a regular basis to ensure its safety and report the results to the Department each month. During the year, multiple tests for water contaminants were performed on Rio Manor's wells and water system to determine concentrations of mineral, physical, bacteriological, inorganic, organic, and radioactive constituents. **The Rio Manor Mutual Water Company did receive a "Notice of Violation" in February 2015, for failure of the Total Coliform Rule. At the end of January 2015 several distribution samples tested positive for coliform bacteria. While the coliform bacteria are not harmful, they are used as an indicator of possible contamination. There were no reported illness or of anyone experiencing discomfort as a result and all subsequent testing have been absent.** Regular inspections by the Department of Health Services and the City of Oxnard Fire Department are conducted to confirm that operational policies and procedures are being followed properly and have been conducted with no comments or violations.

"Does my water meet EPA and State Standards?" or "Is my tap water safe to drink?"

YES - Our water is safe to drink and meets all Federal (EPA) and Department of Health Services (DHS) water quality regulations. Rio Manor did not have any violations of primary or secondary standards from our well sources. None of the constituents in the drinking water exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Levels or Action Levels set by the Department or the Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The tables listed in this report provide all of the drinking water chemicals that were detected during the most recent sampling period required by the Department. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

This report summarizes the 2015 water quality test results performed by Rio Manor Mutual Water (RMMWC), and includes details about where the water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. Water constituents are listed under the appropriate water quality standard and include, Maximum Contaminant Level, Federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or California Public Health Goal, and range of results. Water testing is routinely performed for the following: bacteria & protozoan, disinfectant residual, minerals, radioactivity, inorganic and organic chemicals and other water quality parameters.

"Where does my water come from?"

Our only water source is our wells that pump water from the Oxnard Forebay Aquifer. This well water is pumped from our wells where chlorine is injected for disinfection and delivered to your water service. Rio Manor has completed a "Source Water Assessment Survey" in August 2001 for our water sources. This assessment survey identified possible contaminants located within 2-year, 5-year, and 10-year radiuses of their wells. Copies of the report are available from Rio Manor at 483-6312.

Fish owners: please remember to remove the chlorine disinfectant during the preparation of your fish tank water prior to use.

"Why are contaminants in my water?"

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the Department prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune system compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, or who have undergone organ transplants, or people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and some infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, wells, reservoirs, springs and wastewater plants. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before it is treated include the following:

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Microbial Contaminants:</i> | Viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. |
| <i>Inorganic Contaminants:</i> | Salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming. |
| <i>Pesticides & Herbicides:</i> | May come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. |
| <i>Organic Chemicals:</i> | Including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems. |
| <i>Radioactive Contaminants:</i> | Can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. |

For More Information: for additional information or questions regarding this report, please contact Robert Eranio, Water System Operator, at (805) 732-0495. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. **If you want to learn more, please attend our annual shareholders meeting on Thursday, March 16, 2017, @ 6:00pm. The annual meeting will be held at the Foursquare Gospel International Church, 144 Princeton Ave.**

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Non-Detects (ND) -</i> | Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present. |
| <i>Parts per million (ppm) or</i> | One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single |
| <i>Milligrams per liter (mg/l)</i> | penny in \$10,000. |
| <i>Parts per billion (ppb) or</i> | One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a |
| <i>Micrograms per liter -</i> | single penny in \$10,000,000. |
| <i>Parts per trillion (ppt) or</i> | One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a |
| <i>Nanograms per liter</i> | single penny in \$10,000,000,000. |
| <i>(nanograms/l) -</i> | |
| <i>Parts per quadrillion (ppq)</i> | One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 |
| <i>or Picograms per liter</i> | years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000. |
| <i>(picograms/l)</i> | |
| <i>Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)</i> | Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water. |
| <i>Millirems per year (mrem/yr)</i> | Measure of radiation absorbed by the body. |
| <i>Million Fibers per Liter</i> | Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers |
| <i>(MFL)</i> | that are longer than 10 micrometers. |
| <i>Nephelometric Turbidity</i> | Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. |
| <i>Unit (NTU)</i> | Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. |
| <i>Regulatory Action Level</i> | The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers |
| | treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow. |
| <i>Maximum Contaminant</i> | The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant |
| <i>Level (MCL)</i> | that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs |
| | as feasible using the best available treatment technology. |
| <i>Public Health Goal or PHG</i> | The level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no |
| | known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California |
| | Environmental Protection Agency. |
| <i>Maximum Contaminant</i> | The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water |
| <i>Level Goal</i> | below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs |
| | allow for a margin of safety. |
| <i>Treatment Technique (TT) -</i> | A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level |
| | of a contaminant in drinking water. |

| PRIMARY STANDARDS: Mandatory Health Related Standards | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| CHEMICALS | UNIT | MCL mg/l | PHG or (MCLG) | Rio Manor PRODUCT RANGE | Violation? | Frequency Tested and Typical Source of Chemical or Contaminant |
| | | Percent of Supply | | 100% | | |
| Turbidity (Clarity) | NTU | TT (0.5) | NS | 1.7 - 2.5 | No | Triannual: Well Corrosion, Soil Runoff |
| MICROBIOLOGICAL | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | | 2 or 5% | 0 | 14.20% | Yes | Bi-Weekly: NOV issued in February 2015 |
| Coliform bacteria monitoring in the Rio Manor distribution system is required bi-weekly at one location. Five samples failed in February 2015 due to chlorination failure, 22 additional samples collected since then have all passed. | | | | | | |
| ORGANIC CHEMICALS | | | | | | |
| Trihalomethanes | ppb | 80 | n/a | 10.5 | No | Annual: Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids | ppb | 60 | n/a | 2 | No | Annual: Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| INORGANIC CHEMICALS | | | | | | |
| Aluminum | ppb | 1000 | 600 | ND - 31 | No | Triannual: residual from some surface water treatment processes; erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium | ppb | 1000 | 2000 | 23 - 25 | No | Triannual: Discharge from oil & metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic | ppb | 10 | 0.004 | ND - 1.4 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits; runoff from orchards, glass & electronics wastes |
| Chromium VI | ppb | 10 | NS | ND - 0.6 | No | n/a |
| Fluoride | ppm | 2 | 1 | 0.6 - 0.7 | No | Triannual: Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth |
| Nickel | ppb | 100 | 12 | ND - 2.1 | No | Triannual: Runoff or Natural erosion |
| Nitrate (as N) | ppm | 10 | 10 | 5.2 | No | Triannual: Runoff or Natural erosion |
| Selenium | ppb | 50 | 50 | 7.4 - 11 | No | Triannual: Runoff or Natural erosion |
| Lead | ppb | 15 | 2 | ND - 1.3 | No | Internal corrosion of household plumbing fixtures, discharges from industrial manufactures, erosion of natural deposits |
| Vanadium | ppb | 50 | | 3 | No | Tri-Annual: Natural Erosion, automotive manufacturing, additive to steel manufacturing |
| RADIOACTIVITY (tested every 3 to 6 years depending on source) | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha | pCi/l | 15 | (0) | 6.83 - 7.54 | No | 2016: Natural erosion |
| Uranium | pCi/l | 20 | (0) | 3.75 - 7.54 | No | 2016: Natural erosion |
| SECONDARY STANDARDS: Recommended Aesthetic Standards | | | | | | |
| CHEMICALS | UNIT | MCL mg/l | PHG or (MCLG) | Rio Manor RANGE | Violation ? | Typical Source of Chemical or Contaminant |
| Color | units | 15 | NS | 5 - 10 | No | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Chloride | ppm | 500 | NS | 46 - 47 | No | Leaching & Natural Erosion |
| Sulfate | ppm | 500 | NS | 430 - 440 | No | Leaching & Natural Erosion |
| Total Minerals (TDS) | ppm | 1000 | NS | 900 - 940 | No | Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Hardness | ppm | NS | NS | 480 - 510 | No | Found in Well & Surface Waters |
| Sodium | ppm | NS | NS | 83 - 87 | No | Leaching & Natural Erosion |
| Manganese | ppb | 50 | n/a | 1.6 - 9.6 | No | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Zinc | ppb | 5000 | NS | ND - 56 | No | Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits |
| Chlorine Residual | ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.5 - 1.5 | No | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| LEAD & COPPER IN-HOME SAMPLING PROGRAM | | Action Level | MCLG | | Violation ? | Source of Chemical or Contamination |
| Lead | ppb | 15 | 2 | 3.6 | No | June 2015: Internal plumbing corrosion |
| Copper | ppb | 1300 | 170 | 190 | No | June 2015: Internal plumbing corrosion |

The District wishes to extend a special thanks to the residents who participated in our in-home sampling program

AL = Federal Regulatory Action Level

CFU/ml = Colony-Forming Units per Milliliter

DLR = Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

MFL = Million Fibers per Liter

µS/cm = MicroSiemen per Centimeter

MPN = Most Probable Number

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

NA = Not Analyzed

NS = No Standard

NL = Notification Level

ND = None Detected

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L = PicoCuries per Liter

PHG = Public Health Goal

ppm = Parts per Million, or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)

ppb = Parts per Billion, or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L)

ppt = Parts per Trillion, or Nanograms per Liter (ng/L)

ppq = Parts per Quadrillion, or Picograms per Liter (pg/L)

RAA = Running Annual Average

SI = Saturation Index (Langlier)

TON = Threshold Odor Number

TT = Treatment Technique